RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Missourians Preparing to Attack Lawrence.

Defensive Operations of the Free-State Men. ACTION OF GOV. GEARY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 15, ?

VIA ST, Louis, Saturday, Sept. 20. Twenty-eight hundred men, mostly Missourians reached Franklin yesterday, destined to attack Lawrence. Owing to our reliance upon Gov. Geary somewhat for protection, our force is mostly in the country. About five hundred remain, preparing to fight in our

Our advance guards came into collision last night, and three of the enemy's men are reported killed-none

of ours injured. Just then orders came from the Governor, forbidding the approach of the Pro-Slavery forces. They

then fell back and camped at Franklin. Four hundred troops arrived here last night for pro-

tection. This morning the Governor in person disbanded the Ruffians under Gen. Reed, Member elect to the next Missouri Legislature. There are no longer Territorial militis. Many of them swear they will have blood in spite of the Governor.

Our citizens have enrolled as his militia. A collision

Col. Harvey's regiment fought at Hartford yesterday, and won, killing three, wounding many. Five of Harvey's men were wounded. His whole force were taken prisoners by the dragoons while returning.
RANDOLPH.

To the Associated Press.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856. The steamer Polar Star, from Kansas on the 15th instant, reports that Captain Robinson, with a company of fifty-two Pro-Slavery men, attacked a Free-State force at Grasshopper Falls on the 13th, killing two of their men and capturing their provisions, ammunition and horses. The next day, Col. Harvey, with two hundred Free-Soilers, attacked Robinson's force, who had fortified themselves in a log house at Hickory Point. After fighting two hours, and losing twelve men and having several wounded, Col. Harvey proposed an armistice of thirty days, which was accepted. Capt. Robinson lost three men killed, and had many Leavenworth was deserted.

Gov. Geary was at Lecompton.

PRIZE FIGHT.

BOSTON, Sept. 21, 1856, Boston, Sept. 21, 1856.
There was a prize fight yesterday afternoon at Spot
Pond, about six miles from Boston, between Scotty of
Brocklyn, N. Y., and Murphy of Portland. After the
puguists got to work the police interfered, when a miscellaneous melee ensued, during which a policeman
was wounded by a pistol shot. The fighting party made

THE STORM.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856. The equinoctial storm commenced here at 12 o'clock last night and still continues.

BOAT RACE.

Boston, Sept. 21, 1856.

The race between the New-York and St. Johns (N. B.) boat clubs took place on Charles River yesterday, in the presence of some twenty thousand spectators. The boats engaged in the race were the James Mackay of New-York, named after the builder, and the Neptune of St. Johns, N. B. The purse (\$800) was won by the Neptune. Distance, three miles. Time of the Neptune, 42 minutes, and the Mackay 45 minutes. Considerable money changed hands in private bets.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856. The action of the Fremont State Convention at Worcester is generally satisfactory to the Republicans and Americans. The Republican Convention acted judiciously in making no nominations of State officers. For though more than two-thirds of the delegates were willing, from motives of policy, to nominate the Gardner ticket, the other third were so vehement in their opposition that a furious bolt would have taken place if Gardner had been nominated. The course pursued of making no nomination was acquiesced in by both sides, and is peculiarly satisfactory to Gardner and his followers, who, naturally enough, desire the credit of carrying the State on their own hook, without any official aid from the Republicans. There can be no doubt that be reëlected, as many Republicans will vote for him, and the opposition is not likely to

concentrate on any candidate.

The American Convention behaved in a very courteous and straightforward manner toward the Republicans, to whom they certainly accorded all that the Republicans had a right to ask—a full union on an Electoral ticket, and on the reelection of Sumner. On both the points the Americans acted promptly and unanimously. The result will be that Fremont and Dayton will have a majority in Massachusetts, which The Boston Journal, a moderate and prudent paper, estimates at 50,000; while Charles Sumner will be returned to the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. opposition cannot carry a town or city in the State if the Fremont men continue united.

Appearances indicate that in some of the Con-ressional Districts the Whigs, Democrats and Fillmore men will form a combination to defeat the present Members. I do not think they can succeed, though they are confident of being able to oust Messts. Burlingame and Comins. OLIVER.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sept. 19, 1856.

I was shocked to see on a bulletin-board, as I passed along the street this morning; these alarming statements in the largest kind of capital letters: "FILMORE CONVENTION! ATTEMPTED SUI-"CIDE!" I had not time to stop and look into the matter, and so I thought I would just ask you whether there is any truth in the story? Indeed, I suppose the question must first be decided whether a body that is already dead can properly even attempt to kill itself again. It strikes me as at least somewhat irregular. If it should succeed in killing itself any deader than it is now, it must be very dead indeed.

But I must go back to one who, though he has been long dead, yet liveth, whom I wrote about in my last letter. I refer to the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin. I could not get through what I had to say then, so I must beg leave to make a supplementary report. I am tolerably well charged with Franklinism this morning, having been last night in a chamber of a house in Quincy where he slept more than once when on a visit to the neighborhood of Boston (the last he ever paid to this part of the country) in 1775, and drank my coffee at breakfast this morning out of a cup belonging to his breakfast set, and which there is no doubt he had often used himself. I was in hopes he would have made some communication to me in the course of the night. Considering how busy he is in talking bad gram-mar and spelling false in distant portions of the country at the same time, I should think he might have thrown a word or two at me. I confess to a decided prejudice against dead people in general, and particularly beg them to keep their distance until I am compelled to make one of them, at the latest to which I can defer the honor of their personal (or rather impersonal) acquaintance; but I don't think I should mind a sensible ghost, such as Franklin s must be. But he made no sign; so, after reading an autograph letter or two of his by way of

at the statue, of which I could only get a very dis-tant and imperfect glance the day before.

And I must say that I was rather glad, after ex

And I must say that I was rather giad, after examining it, that he had not paid me the nocturnal
visit I had half expected last night, for I hardly
think he could have come in a placid and goedhumored state of mind—or of ghost. I suppose
he was as little subject to the weakness of personal
vanity as most men, but I imagine even he, philosopher as he was, could hardly regard this molten nage of himself without some human emotions of vexation and provocation. I have no pretensions to be a judge of such matters. I am a plain, blunt man, that only say right on what I think, but it does seem to me that the merit of the statue is greatly disproportioned to the flourish of trumpets that went before it and to the ceremonious solemnity of its Inauguration. The holiday and the procession were a real tribute to the memory of Franklin—but the statue! It is neither portrait nor poem, as it seems to me-neither the man as he lived, nor yet elevated and idealized, as he might have been discerned by the eve of a man of genius. I take back what I said in my last, that it was well managed. I said that with only a distant glimpse at the front of it. The face has the well-known features of Franklin, they are lighted up neither with the glow of genius nor of benignity. It represents neither the sage that snatched the lightning from Heaven, nor the sagacious counselor of a young nation, teaching it thrift and industry. It bodies him forth neither in the higher plane of his nature—his heroic aspect—nor yet in the fa-miliar benevolence of his daily wisdom, walking the streets and entering the shops and dwellings of common men, instructing them in common things. The heaviness of the shoulders, the want of ex-pression in the legs and arms, the droop of the head, the dullness, not to say the fatuity of the face. make it an image very different from that of the alert, cheerful, witty, wise old man, the expounder of the lightnings, the guiding genius of a great revolution, the beneficent teacher of a people, which the name of Franklin brings to all four minds. At least this is the way it strikes me, and as you ask me my opinion of the statue, you must take it for what it is worth. The artist, a young gentleman of much personal excellence and of a good deal of cleverness in his art, was promoted to a work he is not yet qualified to accomplish. It will have to be done over again, either by himself, at a more mature period of his powers, or by some other artist equal to the occasion.

The opportunity has unhappily escaped of secur-ing, at a tithe of the expense incident to this statue and its inauguration, a monument which would have been of a perpetually increasing interest. I mean the house associated with all his recollections of his Boston life. It stands at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, and still bears the gilt ball which was the sign of the good soap-boiler his father. Twenty years ago I went over it, and it was then, undoubtedly, substantially in the condition in which it was when Franklin knew it. There were the stairs, up and down which he had scampered. There were the window-seats on which the Franklin stood to gaze out into the street and take his first lessons in passing life. There was the room in which he had sat at meat with thirteen brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to grow up and be married. And from some one of those windows (I wondered which it was!) his lamp, or ra-ther his saved candle's end, might be oft seen at the midnight hour, as he devoured privily the books obtained by stealth from his friend, the bookseller's apprentice. In that cellar it was he shocked the worthy member of the Old South Church, his father, by proposing, in his infant economy of time, to say grace over the whole barrel of beef they were putting down in the lump, instead of over each piece in detail as it came to the table. From that door he issued, on that memorable holi-day, with his peckets full of coppers, which he in-vested in the famous Whistle, which has been heard all over the world. Thence, too, he stole away to Philadelphia, and thither he soon returned with money in his pocket, a fine coat upon his back, a letter from Sir William Keith in his hand, the admiration of his mother, and the envy of his breth-

He was not born in this house, but it was the birthplace of his mind—as his father removed to it when he was but six months old. The house in which he was born stood in Milk street nearly op-posite the Old South Church, and was burnt in the year 1810. The house of which I have been speaking I have no doubt might have been bought for \$5,000 twenty years ago, and, if made the repository of whatever relics connected with Franklin could be recovered, would have been the most interesting place of pilgrimage in the country. But it is past praying for now. It has been long turned inside out, turned out of the windows and made into shops. The windows have been cut down and the Hanover street side newly faced. The bricks on the Union street side, and the old hall with "JOSIAS FRANKLIN, 1698," upon it, are all that remain of the house that Franklin would recognize. It is a thousand pities that it could not have been saved from the vile hands of Improvement and preserved as a memorial of the greatest of Americans. It had been worth a wilderness of statues. Within my memory the house stood, not very far from this, in which was the beam against which Franklin struck his head, and whence he took the text of his discourse on the necessity of stooping sometimes in one's passage through the world. It stood in the North square, at the corner of Fleet street, and was one of the eldest houses in the town. Its second story—or the first, as the English would call it -projected over the first, and the third projected over the second. It was occupied, to a compara-tively recent period, by a venerable lady, the daugh-ter of the Rev. Samuel Mather, and consequently the granddaughter of Cotton Mather and the greatgranddaughter of Increase Mather, who was the personal triend of Franklin, and from whom I had

the story only at second-hand.

I intended telling you something about the Horti-cultural Show and the Mechanics' Fair. But I think I have given you as much as you can bear at one time, and, as I have not left myself room to do them justice, I will put them over to my next

FREMONT AND KING AT JAMAICA, L. I. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 19, 1856. Our Fremont Hut was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the regular weekly meeting. Spirited and able addresses were delivered by Luman Sherwood, esq., of the Fifteenth Ward of your city, and Wessells S. Smith, esq., our former townsman. The arguments put forth by both these gentlemen were alike bold and conclusive, and gave great satisfaction, judging from the hearty applause with which they were received. The news of the unanimous nomination of the Hon. John A. King for the first office in the gift of the Empire State put everybody in good spirits. We had often ventured to suggest his name in connection with the Governorship, but amid the wire-pulling collitical aspirants we scarcely thought that so and worthy a man would be selected. It rejoices us werthy a man would be selected. It rejoices us that the Convention exhibited so much of good sense in its choice. What New-Yorker does not know John A. King! Prominent for nearly forty years in every measure calculated to benefit the Commonwealth; the noble son of a noble father; mbued with sterling integrity and honor; a statesman of eminent ability; a man of large heart and whole soul-his name is spoken with praise from the Hudson to Lake Erie; from Ontario to the counties bordering on the Keystone State. We of Jamaica, who know John A. King "like a book," held him up as a model man and irreproachable

upon our friends throughout the State to stand by us? Such names as those of John A. King and Henry R. Selden ought to nerve to action. A delegation from Flushing, headed by George C. Baker, esq., and Aaron C. Underhill came over last vening, in company with Col. Hamilton and his A salute was fired in honor of the State ions, and Flushing guaranteed for Fremont and Dayton, King and Seiden. The friends of Free-dom are multiplying here, as throughout the State, reading an autograph letter or two of his by way of preparation, I returned to town to take a good look becility of both the parties prostituted to the ex-

candidate for Governor, and, God helping us, we

mean to give him such a majority as no nominee from this region has ever enjoyed. Need we call upon our friends throughout the State to stand by

and Old Long Island, as in revolutionary times, will stand up manfully for Liberty and the Right. You may depend upon it. VICTORY.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE STUMP.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. KINDERHOOK, Sept. 18, 1856. This beautiful, quiet old town, usually quiet as a meeting-house, and placid as the gentle stream that winds through its hills, has to-day been the scene of a most unwonted excitement, as the inhabitants bestirred themselves for a demonstration in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON. They have aroused themselves in their might, and perfectly astonished one another as well as their enemies with the real giant strength and proportions which the Republican party has attained in these regions. No one seemed to expect such a turn-out or such enthusiasm; and if Old Kinderhook may be taken as a fair gauge of the pressure of steam throughout the State, no one can doubt what will be the result when this new and well-appointed craft takes her trial trip in the

the special exciting cause that drew together the multitude of Freemen to-day was the promise of an address from your renowned orator, HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was announced to speak in

the Public Square at 3 o'clock p. m. From early morning there was a tide of pedestrians and carriages on all the roads centering at the appointed place; your hearty, honest farmers, pouring in with their family loads, to show their interest in the stake at issue; but by afternoon, when the manufacturing population and all the nearer residents turned out, the throng was literally unbroken for miles in every direction. The factories of Valatie were all closed and the stream turned or valence were an closed and the stream turned loose to play and roar in its natural channel, while the operatives were shouting for Fremont. In def-erence to his noble name, the ponderous wheels stood still on their axles and the thousands of busy spindles kept silence. Even those mill-owners who are unfortunately of another party, were obliged to yield to the popular voice (as they will yield again on the 4th of November); and, despite an earnest endeavor to ignore the occasion and keep on as usual, found themselves deserted entirely. There may be a few yards less of cotton fabric, but no one can doubt but the country has gained far more than their equivalent in patriotic enthusiasm.

Mr. Beecher addressed the immense multitude collected before him with his usual felicity. Ban-ners and flags were floating around his head. Ladies of beauty and brilliant dress were crowded in the windows and balconies of the neighboring hotel and residences, and many more filled the carriage that encircled as with a wreath of flowers the plain, dark but intensely animated mass of sturdy yeomen that formed the immediate front. Nor were these all the circumstances surrounding the speaker that gave zest to the occasion. The street down which he faced and through which his voice extended for many a rod, is the same that leads to an ancient-looking mansion, well known in other days as Lindenwold. Though among the most charitable of mortals, we could not help delighting ourselves with the dismay that must have pene-trated those classic shades. Though the grove is thick and the shade is dense, and the surroundings quite premotive of retiracy in that lair where the old traitor sage has embalmed himself since his political death, we could not but think that the echoes, at least, must have penetrated and taught a new lesson of experience to an old head. Through some mysterious influence the foremost picture in our imagination was that of a fox in his hole—after many a skillful turn and wind and somerset, at last hearing the huntsmen and hounds in gleesome

triumph at his very door.

The orator, after complimenting the good sense of the people in bringing their women and children for instruction to a political meeting, where great moral principles are involved, proceeded to analyse the history of our country, showing that we have had three distinct eras: that of settling our foreign policy, that of determining our financial policy, and finally, that of settling the question of the relations of liberty to the different classes of which we are made

up. The latter is the one with which we are now actively engaged. He showed the struggle of the South to make the Constitution to sustain Slavery, "a black babe which it was not made to suckle," and the grand sim to secure a preponderance of the Senate in their hands—for which object, since the admission of free California, no alternative remained but to lay violent hands on Kansas, and make it slave in spite of the Compromise that secured it to Freedom. He set off the pitiable excuse that in violating the Missouri compact the South had only accepted a gift offered by men of the North, by a very pointed illustration of some bur-glars, fifteen in number, who after besetting a rich man's house and treasures for a long time in vain, at last find a clever pliable porter, whom they bribe and make drunk, till he offers them the key and the magistrate, where, after being duly arraigned, the leading burglar most piteously pleads before the

Judge that they only took what was freely offered to them by a member of the man's own household. After a long address full of brilliant illustrations and satire, of which a heavy charge was let off on Millard Fillmore damaging his head and front pro-digiously, Mr. Beecher closed up with a splendid vindication of Fremont's orthodoxy as a Protestant

and a tribute to his character as a man.

After other addresses, and music and cheering, the crowd dispersed as the shades of evening were drawing on, astenishing all with its great propor-tions as it scattered itself in every direction. It may as well, however, be admitted in advance that all present were not Fremonters. One Buchaneer was present. There was also one Fillmore man who drove through close by the Platform several times shouting to his horse and making great dis-turbance, till be was finally dismounted and his

Horses dismantled by the exasperated crowd.

You may set down Kinderhook as sure for the right. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in all this District—and the demonstration and speech of to-day have added largely to the fuel. CAMILLUS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

In the Association report of the proceedings of the Convention of North Americans that met in Syracuse on the 17th instant, there was what, I learn, has caused an erroneous impression concerning the feeling of that body toward Mr. J. W. Walker, and of the source of his speech. It was notorious among the Delegates, that, failing to receive all he desired from the North Americans, he had for some time been working secretly for the Pro-Slavery interest. Fearing that his conduct was known to the members of the Convention, and that there would naturally be powerful opposition to his taking a seat as a Delegate, he procured about one hundred Fillmore men who were in the way connected. the interruption I met with when objecting to listen to

hundred Fillmore men who were in no way connected with us, to applaud any effort he might make. with us, to applied any efforthe might make.

Those men were the only persons who applieded him, and they were the men who cred "down, down," when I arose in my place as a Delegate, and objected to bearing any more treason. No member of the Convention interrupted me, because I expressed their desire in what I said.

By publishing the above you will confer a favor upon me personally, and upon the other members of the Convention.

ROBT. FREEMAS.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION .- A very respectable farmer from Litchfield County, by the name of Avory, says that on Thursday last, on his way home from New York, a leading Buchanan editor of this city, took a seat with him in one of the cars upon the New-York and New-Haven road. From some remark from Mr. Avory, this venerable and respectable editor took him to be a Buchanan man. He said that the contest be tween the different candidates had narrowed down so that it was about an even chance between Fremont and Buchanan. As for Fillmore, he said that ticket had cost the Democrats a large sum of money to keep it up, and he was going to take a trip into Connecticu to see how much it amounted to in that State.

LOOKING FOR THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD .- The Memphis Evening News relates that a negro fireman, employed on the Somerville Branch Railroad, stole the icometive. Saturday morning, and taking on seven or eight other negroes, ran away with it to within twelve miles of that city when they icd it and took to the

tension of the accursed system of human bondage, INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

Delivered at Lecompton, Sept. 11, 1856.

Frillow-Citizess: I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me, but was voluntarily tendered by the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties however delicate and onerous, required of me

by my country.
With a full knowledge of all the circumstances With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office. I have deliberately accepted it, and, as God may give me strength and ability. I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission, I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this Territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1851, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,"

The Constitution of the United States and the Organic Law of this Territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our organic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its

which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our organic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the faut of its provisions. The great leading feature of that act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this Territory "in the "exercise of self-government, to determine for them selves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it. The people, accustemed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this Territory with the bona fide intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty." By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and Territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system ore publican government. It is the great right of self-government, for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the Revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and, by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in

No man, conversant with the state of affairs n

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this Territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed.

The House of Repre entatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both continuous relatives.

The House of Repre entatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this Territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate. Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates suggestive of peace to Kanies, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men outside of the Territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered. Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders?

wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders?

Men of the North—men of the South—of the East and of the West, in Kansas—you, and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strile? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together? gether

Let us banish all outside influence from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board, with the Constitution of our country and the organic law of the

tions, and assemble around our cannot come, with the Constitution of our country and the organic law of the Territory as the great charts and our go, taked and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this Territory alone are charged with the solemu duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future Commonwealth. On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step toward the attainment of peace. It will inspire considence among ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government. Do not the inhabitants of this Territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conductive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant or even neighboring States? This great cight of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own besiness without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this Territory. This right of self-government, this privileger guaranteed to us by

for the organization of this Territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our Territory, I will aphold with all my might, and with the entire power committee to me. In relation to any changes of the laws of the Territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a

territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this Territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggricved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next Legislature to revise any and all have; and in the mean time, as you value the peace of the Territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would carnestly ask you to refrain from all violation of the present statutes.

would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violation of the present statutes.

I am sure there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kaneas to lend a willing obedience to the law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed, all the acts of Congress having reference to this Territory, must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decision of our Courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this Territory. I desire to know no party, no section. this Territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West-nothing but

no North, no South, no East, no West States of Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to the best of my ability I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the Territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support without which the Gevernment of no State or Territory on the adminis-

Let us all begin anew. Let the pest be barried in oblivion. Let all strike and batterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas—develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources—build up manufacturing enterprises—make public roads and highways—prepare amply for the education of our children—devote ourselves to all the arts of peace—and make our Territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the indicable rights of the individual, and elevate States in their sovereign capacities.

overeign capacities.

Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored—popul Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored—population and wealth will flow upon us—"the desert will "bloom as a rose"—and the State of Kanaas will soon be admitted into the Union the peer and pride of her older sisters.

John W. Geart.

Whereas, A large number of volunteer militia has been called into the service of the Territory of Kansas, by authority of the late acting Governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taken from their occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments; and

Whereas, The employment of militia is not author Whereas, The employment of militia is not authorized by any instructions from the General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced: and Whereas. An authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstacted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings: now Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this, my Proclamation, declaring that the services of such volunteer militia are

no longer required; and the Secretary and the Adjuimmediately discharged will muster out of sertent General of the Territor, of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of without authority
and equipped with munitions of without authority
and or guit the
the government, instantly to the stranger of t

peril.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my sa. Done at fixed the seal of the Territory of Kasan. In the fixed the seal of the Territory of Kasan. In the fixed the seal of the Territory of Kasan. In the fixed the seal of the Territory of Kasan. In the fixed the seal of the Territory of Kasan. In the fixed the seal of the think the seal of the fixed the fixed the seal of th By the Governor. DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is the true policy of every State or Territory to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion:
Therefore I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do is not this, my Proclamation, or dering all free nale citizens qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the Territory, that they may be completely organized by companies regiments, brigades, or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

result the laws, and for the manner and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Lecompton, [SEAL] this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight bundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, Eovernor,

By the Governor.

Dasiel Woodson, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing proclamation, the commanding officers will take notice, and in compliance therewith report their curolliments and organization to ne at my office at Tecumseh, on or before the 1st day of October next.

By order of the Governor,

H. J. STRICKLER, Adjutant-General.

Lecempton, Sept. 1, 1856.

IS PREMONT A CATHOLIC !- THE QUES-

TION SETTLED. From The N. Y. Evangelist, Sept. 18.

Not you Party, But you Truth.—It is not our business to enter into the strife of politics. That is not our vocation, and we have religiously abstained from cur vocation, and we have religiously abstained from such contests. Nor shall we depart from this line of strict propriety. But we are sometimes appealed to for information as to matters of fact by readers who imagine that we may have special means of knowing the truth. In such a case we are willing to tell what we know—not for the sake of party, but of truth. This we may do without sacrificing our neutral and in-dependent character. If we can help to correct an error or to disabuse the public mind of a false impres-sion, we are doing a service to right-minded men of all parties. We do not urge our readers to vote one way or the other, but we do wish them to vote intelligently. It is well known that one of the candidates for the

It is well known that one of the candidates for the Presidency has been charged with being a Roman Presidency has been charged with being a Roman Catholic. To this story we never gave the slightest importance, considering it as one of those bald false-heads which were fabricated for a party purpose, and which would drop into oblivion and be despised as soon as it had served its object. But as the originators of the story cling to it with great pertinacity, thinking it a very effective weapon to excite odium and prejudice, some good men have thought it worth while to set the matter at once and forever at rest. Clergymen of this city have been applied to by members of their churches, and by letters from abroad, to make personal inquiry, since the public would have entire confidence in their statement, knowing that they were not likely to be deceived themselves, and that they could have no motive to misstate the fact.

Thus appealed to, a number of clergymen, though very refluctant to do anything which could bring their names before the public in connection with any political question, called on Colonel Fremont for the purpose of a trank conversation in regard to his religious profession and belief. This they did—not for their own personal

names below the purpose of a mank conversation in regard to his religious profession and belief. This they did—not for their own personal satisfaction, for not one of them had a doubt about the matter—but simply that they might be able to satisfy others by an assurance from his own lips. Among those who went were the Rev. Dr. De Witt of the Dutch Reformed Church; Professors Henry B. Smith and R. D. Hitcheock of the Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. David B. Coe, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society; and one of the editors of this paper. They were received with great cordiality, and Colonel Fremont responded very frankly and cheerfully to their inquiries.

When it was remarked that some of our good people were disturbed about his religion, he replied, smiling, that he was glad that his opponents were willing to admit, at least, that he had some religious feeling—that he was not wholly indifferent to Christianity. One of the ministers inquired if the account of his early religious the lineary of the proposal of the purplement of the purplement of the proposal of the purplement of the purplement of the proposal of the purplement of the pu

he was not wholly indifferent to Christianity. One of the ministers inquired if the account of his early religi-ious education and of his joining the Episcopal Church, as given in Bigelow's "Life of Fremont," was correct? He replied that it was; and added, in a few words, that he had been born and educated in the Episcopal Church; that he had been confirmed as a member of that Church, and had never had a shadow of a thought

of leaving it.

When allusion was made to the persistent assertions that he were a Catholic, he replied that he could not imagine how such a story took its rise, for that, in fact, he had hardly been inside of a Catholic church more

than half a dozen times in his life, and then upon occa-sions of public interest or curiosity.

All this was said very quietly, and with no apparent desire to obtrude his religion, or to make capital out of it, but to state the simple fact of his religious educa-tion and belief. No one could listen to this frank, yet modest statement, without feeling that it was per feetly ingenuous; and that, with no bigotry toward others, he was sincerely and unaffectedly attached to the religion in which he had been educated by a pious mother.

MAINE.-The votes for Congress in the several Dis ricts of Maine sum up as follows:

Total Republican...69,849 Coalition49,988 Fremont over Buchanan and Fillmore.....19,861 For Governor (only about 400 votes to come in) the totals stand:

Hamila......69,429 Wells......44,889
Patter and Scattering......5,659

The Legislature stands as we have already stated-Serate, Republican, 30; Coalition, 1: House, Republican, 125: Coalition, 26,

-A Republican meeting was held at Hoboken on Friday, Mr. W. H. Fry addressed it in a speech of upward of two hours, and was followed by Mr. Jos. Center. Never was more enthusiasm shown for the

-The Hon. Geo. Folsom, late United States Charge d' Affaires at the Hague, and others, will address the Eleventh Ward Republicans this (Monday) evening. -The New-Brunswicker positively asserts that Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen will vote the Republican icket. He has been claimed by the Fillmore party.

-The Democrats of the 1st Congressional District of New-Jersey have nominated C. D. Hineline for Congress. -The following is a correct statement of the vote

taken on the railroads mentioned below: Dubuque and Chicago Railroad, Fremont 89, Buchanan 27, Fillmore 2, undecided 2. Southern Michigan Railroad, Fre ment 41. Euchanan 4, Fillmore 4, undecided 3. Lake Shere Railroad, Fremont 72, Buchanan 21, Fillmore 8. Ene Railroad, Fremont 40, Buchanan 11, Fillmore 4, underided 3. Total, Fremont 242, Buchanan 63, Fillmore 29, undecided 8,

CONSECTICUT .- A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Friday evening in Orange, Conn., of Il those in favor of Fremont and Constitutional Liberty. The Town-House was crowded to overflowing The Hon. O. S. Ferry and Wm. Aug. Croffut, esq. addressed the authence in telling and eloquen

speeches.

Ulster Co., N. Y.—The Republican County Convention of Ulster convened at Kingston, on Thursday last. Messrs. John Lyon, J. M. Boice, T. B. Gates and Geo. T. Pierce were delegated to the State Convention. John C. Perry was nominated as District-Attorney. Messrs. Hull and Geo. H. A. Samson were nominated as Assemblymen. In the evening, we had a glorious rally at the Village Hall. Joseph Hoxie and General Bruce addressed the crowd.

LONGEVITY —Mr. Adam Deems, sr., died at Park-ersburg on last Sunday, at the advanced age of 102 years. Mr. Deems emigrated to Wood County before the beginning of the present century, and had been a esident there. [Richmond Whig.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA. PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE OF HIS MEN.

THE AMERICAN SETTLERS IN CALIFORNIA AND THE BEAR FLAG REVOLUTION.

The close of the year 1845 was a gloomy period in the history of the American settlers in California. The

revolution which deposed Micheltorena and placed Alvarado, Castro and certain agents of the British Crown at the head of the government, was scarcely less dis-rous to the Mexican General than it had been for them. Some of them had taken part with him in the war, and Castro seizing this as a pretext renewed against them, the abuses and oppressions which some of the early Confirming Governors had practiced, confiscating their preparty, instigating the Indian tribes against them, and to reatening to send (as was once opens to Marion Destination). done) parties of them pra oners to Mexico. But it was apparent to our countrym en that this ill-treatment proceeded less from jealousy at their interference in the political affairs of the country, that the secret heatility of another class of foreigners who at the using Castro to effect the riddance of the Americans, and to promote their own deep-laid schemes of individual and national acquisition. They resolved to watch well the movements of these parties, and, if possible, prevent the consummation of their designs.

There were at this time not more than eight bundred

or a thousand Americans in a population of ten thouor a mousand Americans in a population of sen mou-sand native and foreign inhabitants in California. These were about equally distributed between the scaport towns and the ranches or grazing firms of the interior. The residents of the towns were respected of more or less favoring the bray schemes that were on foot. They were traders, chiefly, in the hides and tallow of the country: agents or employees of Boston houses. Revolutions were not in the line of their pursuits; to keep up friendly relations with the authorities and chief actors in political or fine scial movements, was decidedly to their interest, however, and I am sorry to say that some of our countrymen were not unjustly suspected of complicity with the design of the Government. Others, like some of our Northern mer-chants of the present day, deprecated any exactement that interfered with their Southern trade. This diversity of interest among the American resident s of town and country left but a handful to watch the tendency of evente.

These men, denounced and prescribed by the Government and its sympathizers, and too few and ill organized to attempt opposition, vere yet worthy of occupying the post of honor in the march of empire. They had been, mostly, adventurers from early life to the wild regions of the West, and were now settled. upon the soil of California with the steady de Bermination of defending their homes as they had defended their lives in the days of their wanderings against every species of fee or intruder. Many had resided in California since the beginning of the present century, and owned considerable property in herds and lands. They were familiar with danger and hardship, feerless in the saddle, and expert with the rifle. Intelligent, hardy and brave, they were a formidable enemy, and their attachment to the free institutions of their native land was well known to Castro and his advisers. Associated with this little band of brave fellows in their trials as well as in their sentiments-were the overland emigrants of later years who had been led by Fre-

mont's Narrative to California.
Such were the men who, on hearing of Fremont's arrival in the country during the eventful Winter of '45-'6, hurried to communicate their apprehensions to him and seek his counsel for their future government. He had just returned from the conference with the Californian commandant at Monterey, in which he had received permission to winter his exhausted party in the valley of the San Josquin, and he could only promise the settlers the protection of his camp in case they were attacked, advising them to stand firm and keep vigilant guard over the destinies of the country. It was evident to his own keen apprehension that a transfer of the sovereignty of the soil was contemplated, and that it was based on some new and undeveloped relations of the United States Government with Mexico.

I pass over the occurrences of the hoisting of the United States flag at the Pico de Gabellan, thirty miles from Monterey, and the retreat of Capt. Fremont through the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. They have been related, though very imperfectly, by his biographers. That Castro was bent upon his capture or destruction there was never any doubt in the minds of our countrymen in California. The horse-thief Indians of the Tulare Valley dogged every step of his way. The Klamath Indians nearly cut him off Castro had excited the whole country against him, it was evident. Roused to desperation by these outrages, conscious of his integrity toward the authorities, and f the settlers a peal to him, he determined to retrace his steps

The first mornings in June found him at the base of a well-known landmark in California styled the Buttes. The Three Buttes are isolated mountain peaks, rising out of the center of a vast plain at the confitence of the Sacramento and Feather rivers. They are visible at a distance of eighty or a hundred miles, and afford an admirable "lookout" over the surrounding country. Here he established his position, sent his scouts abro and raising his country's flag a second time over his camp, made preparations for active hostilities. His lockout gave warning of the approach of horsemen. Posting his men and securing his animals, he was ready for a sharp defense, when a party of settlers from the valley below rode eagerly into his camp.

The meeting was a welcome one on both sides. They had heard of Castro's attack upon his party, his retreat through the north, and exaggerated rumors of his death or captivity were spread through the country. They reported the settlers all in arms, furious to revenge him if he had fallen-to recapture him if taken. Their words were confirmed by the appearance that day and the next of small parties of Americans, all of whom were overjoyed to find him alive and well. Riders were dispatched far and near with intelligence of his safety, and soon he was joined by nearly all the Americans north of San Francisco Bay.

Then commenced deliberations for their safety. Gathering round the Captain's fire, they once more represented the dangers to which the country and their own interests were exposed. They pronounced Castro and Alvarado usurpers of the rightful author-ity—the former a knave, the latter a dupe. Their lives were in jeopardy; there was no security for their homes and property; they were still American cit-izens, and as such claimed the protection of the flag. Fremont replied that this protection should be given them. He had raised it in his own defease, and was resolved under it to resist unjust aggression and overthrow his enemies, even while deficient in instructions from his Government how to proceed in the emergency which had arisen. But he counseled them that this protection was not sufficient for their safety. Their only secure course lay in overturning the Government of the country. While they were in conference one of the scouts brought news that a large band of horsemen had been seen by an Indian advance ing up the Sacramento in the direction of Premont's camp. This intelligence made the defense of the camp a common cause, and cooperation necessary for the safety of his own and the settler party. Fremon now resolved to overturn the Government at his own tick. His verbal dispatches by Lieut. Gillespie had doubtless quickened his suspicions as to the cause of Costra's hostile conduct toward him. He had every reason to believe that war had already begun between his own country and Mexico. It will be perceivedit was certainly felt in California at the time-that the cause he had adopted was the orly one consistent with his country's henor, the dictates of humanity and patriotism, and his own and party's self-preservat that he could possibly have taken. Let this fact be remembered by those who have charged Col. Fr with "fillibustering." He "took the responsibility

and saved California. His resolution to join them in their operations again the Government was received with cordial for